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[illegible] kindly permitted, I [illegible] or rather its compiler, [illegible] H. Wheeler, to look over [illegible] very creditable in point [illegible] not be [illegible] [illegible] we know [illegible] publication [illegible] ear ago years, that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the people [illegible] [illegible] It is emphatically a [illegible] book, gotten up by a [illegible] and for North Caro[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

THE COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

We publish this morning our Annual Table of the Exports from this port. The table is full and we believe accurate, embracing most of the articles of commerce.

While our coastwise shipments have their own, our Foreign trade has steadily increased especially in Cotton and Rosin. This is indeed very gratifying.

The shipments of Cotton show a slight decrease from last year. This is partly owing to the small crop made, but chiefly to the low prices ruling during the past three months. Much of the crop is still held back, and will show in the business of the present year.

The exports from Wilmington, computed in dollars and cents, and allowing one-half million for articles not embraced in our Table, such as hides, furs, tallow, cane fibre, &c., &c., amount to *eight millions of dollars*, larger in proportion to population, except Savannah, of any city in the United States, from which we have returns.

The present magnitude of our export trade only shows what the future business of Wilmington will be when improvements now in progress shall be completed. Even now there should be greater prosperity in our city than there is, and population should increase more rapidly than it does. The amount of business done here should be more impressive than now appears on the surface. There is some cause of complaint in the low value of our real estate, which checks growth and retards prosperity. Even with the tax and stay Wilmington is making, she is not making as rapid strides along the road to wealth as she should.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM.

The Legislature of North Carolina has received a [illegible] from the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State for the non-payment of taxes during the year ending October 1, 1873. The report gives a startling revelation of the poverty to which many of the people have been reduced by bad government and extortion. In showing what a large amount of property has been lost to the State by reason of their inability to pay a small sum of taxation, the report [illegible] amount of delinquent property [illegible] $2,858, and for the privilege to pay this [illegible] than $28,529 no one of the [illegible] buildings were sold. [illegible] the point is shown in [illegible] the people and property [illegible] the State to [illegible] their population and [illegible] trebled or quadrupled, [illegible] government of North Carolina [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] dollars [illegible] the people [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] of the Southern people [illegible] more prosperous, than [illegible]

JOURNALISTIC.

[illegible] *Intelligencer* [illegible] Mr. A. B. Williams [illegible] Mr. Williams has [illegible] Under Maj. Venable, the *Intelligencer* has taken the highest rank. It is more as any better or truer paper in the South, we have not found it out.

The *Enquirer*, and the *Sun*, of Columbus, Georgia, have united under the name of the Columbus *Enquirer*, the consolidated paper not only securing the patronage of both, but also the talent of both. It will doubtless take a long rank among the Georgia dailies.

Our old personal and editorial friend Colonel James R. Sneed, formerly Editor of the Savannah *Republican* and journalist of experience and ability, is announced as Editor of the Atlanta *Herald*. Colonel Sneed is a native of Granville county, North Carolina, and is known and respected throughout his adopted State. He has our best wishes for his success.

Thus throughout the South the newspapers are preparing for the duties and difficulties of the New Year of reconstruction, by the accession of new Editors, by entrenching themselves in popular favor and estimation. With each year the Southern press is improving, and its influence is extending. In no other enterprise in the South is there probably so [illegible] the signal. When only [illegible] the press of the Southern people [illegible] more prosperous, than [illegible]

THE FAIRBORO' ENQUIRER.

We have received the first number of the Fairboro' *Enquirer*, a fourth-page folio, being the offspring of the marriage of the veteran *Southerner* and the youthful *Enquirer*. The consolidated paper is edited by Captain T. R. Sawyer. While we regret exceedingly to lose from our exchanges the name of WILLIAM BOOTH, from the *Southerner*, we are glad that the publication of the two papers have been united under an Editor so capable and worthy as Captain SAWYER.

We hope our friends in Edgecombe and the surrounding country will now rally to the support of their paper, thus enabling its Editor to give that attention, such as he is competent to edit, and which will be at once a source of pride and an honor to them. Give the combined paper the patronage of both the old ones and more, and we are sure that the *Enquirer-Southerner* will return it a hundred fold in substantial benefits to all that may be done for it.

We congratulate our friend, on the strength which the [illegible] gives him to labor for the [illegible] ment of his people, and we trust he may do so successfully for them and for himself, knowing that he appreciates the responsibilities and will improve the advantages devolving upon him.

A LESSON.

The Richmond *Dispatch* in referring to the munificent bequests of the late JOHNS HOPKINS to the city of Baltimore draws the following very sensible conclusions:

"A lesson to be learned from the donations of the wealthy Baltimorean is the great benefits to a State of having within its boundaries a prosperous and growing city.

"And why has not Virginia such a city as Baltimore and such men as the late Mr. HOPKINS to gratefully return to the State the fortunes they might acquire through her rich commerce? Had Virginia acted with wisdom, and had she concentrated all her energies upon the building of one great city, instead of squandering her means in the fruitless attempts to build up a half-dozen, she would have had such a city, and she would have had her millionaires, and such a city would have secured to those other cities which the State idly attempted to make prosperous a degree of wealth and populousness which long, long years will not confer upon them.

"Thus Virginia has crippled her own commerce, whilst her resources have enriched cities and people of other States. So, too, her children have departed to other lands for the want of occupation at home, and have devoted their talents and energies to the honor and prosperity of far distant States. It is true she has honor—a blessing to be highly prized; but *that* she might have retained even had she not failed to take care of herself. And it cannot therefore be looked upon as a consolation for lost opportunities.

"There is a lesson which we or North Carolina could study with as much benefit as the people of Virginia. Indeed if we would substitute North Carolina for Virginia in the above extract, the application could not detect the alteration. No State has crippled its own resources more than North Carolina, whilst her resources have enriched the people of other States. The railroad system of the State at present leads to Virginia by way of Greensboro', Raleigh, or into South Carolina by way of Charlotte. An effort to consolidate our railroads, apparently so much in the way of building up Morehead City, will more completely connect our lines with those of Virginia, and the little which remains at Greensboro, will be dissipated at Raleigh and Goldsboro, rendering Petersburg and Norfolk.

We hear of great State roads to be built by Morehead, to benefit Raleigh, and Greensboro and Charlotte and Asheville, but none to concentrate North Carolina trade at her own ports. Wilmington now enjoys an export trade of millions of dollars, and yet there is not a cent of appropriation on the part of the State to her harbor and her railroads. Her population and wealth are quadrupled, and North Carolina [illegible] government [illegible] to improve our river and harbor.—When it is considered that this vast business is done by a city of less than twenty thousand inhabitants, and the direct railroad connections of which with the interior of its own State is yet incomplete, the figures are wonderful. Indeed, as compared to population, we believe they are larger than those of any other port in the United States. With our Western railroad connections completed, which cannot be much longer postponed, we need only greater draught of water on our bar to place Wilmington in the front rank of southern ports.

We invite the attention of Congressman WHEELER to the exhibit made by our ANNUAL EXPORT TABLE.

STILL THEY COME!

We return our thanks to friends at Still Bluff, Black River, in this county and Beverly, Anson county, for large additions to our subscription lists at those points, with names at two other places in Anson. These New Years presents are truly agreeable as the rest evidences that THE JOURNAL is proving acceptable to the people of this section.

THE LIVER is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends to a great measure, the powers of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the whole nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.

Colonel S. D. POOL announces that he has retired from the editorial control of the Nawbern *Journal of Commerce*, in order to give his entire attention to *Our Living and Our Dead*. He is succeeded by his son, S. D. POOL, Jr. The *Journal of Commerce* is one of the staunchest Conservative papers in the State, and is a tower of strength to the party in its section of the State. We are sure that the son will prove no unworthy successor of his gallant father.

The determination of Colonel POOL to devote his entire time to *Our Living and Our Dead* will be received with favor by the patrons of that paper. He is engaged in a noble work, and the disposition to make it still more interesting will recommend it to the Southern people. There is not a man in the State who sustained the Confederate cause and who desires to honor the memory of the men who fell in its defense, or who sympathizes with the survivors of that struggle, that should fail to sustain *Our Living and Our Dead*.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

We commend to our readers, whether farmers or not, the sensible article from our correspondent "Justice." The odious doctrine of Protection, to which our Government seems wedded, is doing the producers of the country more harm than many other things to remedy which great combinations of farmers are forming powerful parties. If the Patrons of Husbandry, West and South, will turn their combined efforts against Protective Tariffs, and send only men to Congress who will truly represent them upon this vital issue, they will break down a monopoly which is doing more to grind them into the dust than all others of which they complain. The tribute which Western and Southern farmers are paying to Eastern capitalists is paralyzing their energies and eating up their substance. Here is the true field for reformation.

Meeting in Anson County.

On Saturday, December 27, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of Lilesville township was held, endorsing the action of our former Representative in Congress, the Hon. A. M. Waddell.

The house was crowded to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. W. J. CORNWALL, Esq., was called to the chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting in a short but forcible speech, appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, viz:

Maj. Wall, James P. Richardson, Col. E. B. Love, Capt. W. K. McBane, E. E. Bowers, R. McBryde, T. P. Henry and Jesse M. Smith.

The committee retired and after a short time reported, the each their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions which were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the voters of Anson county, deem it our privilege, as a friendly act of pleasure, to express our views in relation to the course of our late Representative in the Congress of the United States, Hon. A. M. Waddell, now representing another district of our State, we do

Resolve, 1. That as the valiant and fearless leader whose energy, [illegible] most natural that the respect [illegible] should [illegible] manifested under [illegible] could [illegible] himself, [illegible] and [illegible] upon [illegible] and [illegible] his spirit and power, unshrinking his keenest blade and striking for [illegible] points most tender and vulnerable? I think so. It is a pity that such is the case, but under the circumstances, from a man of spirit, honor and pride, much less could not have been expected. In conclusion, he is no longer our representative. We still have one whom we delight to honor, and against whose good name, whose honor and integrity we would give no credit to any accusation, Waddell, the New York Sun, and all the other papers and men who especially represent themselves as the "embodiment of modern virtue" could bring, but still we can but regret that it is not our privilege again to prove, by our votes, our faith in Waddell.

From the New York Herald, December 30.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

Grave Charges Against Grant—He is Accused of Putting his House Servants on the Army Roll and having them paid with Public Money.

Manifest improprieties in the manner of providing help at the White House having called for investigation, which is to receive the serious attention of Congress, by a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of War, it will first be inquired by what authority enlisted men, whose names are on the rolls of the army, are serving there in menial capacities, and the public will want to know who is responsible for this violation of official integrity, not to say of the law. It may be asked, with some pertinence, whether men have been employed there in various duties from that of messenger to cook, and from that of house servant to barber, who draw their pay, ranking as sergeants and as high as captains. Rumor has it that when these former were placed in the Executive Mansion they were ranked as privates, but the pay not being sufficient, in their own estimation and that of their employer, they were promoted by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the employer, to be sergeants, so as thus to be enabled to draw increased pay for their important and manful callings. And in the case of the cook, as every one knows, no second-class hotel here can secure the services of a good French or German cook at a rate of wages less than from $100 to $175 per month. Of course the pay of sergeant would never meet the requirements of the august functionary who performs the delicate task of catering to the refined and sensitive epicurean palates of the "*finishe royale*," and so it is said that this individual must be appointed to the rank of captain, with pay proper, so as to be enabled to manage his "*filets, rotis, and patisserie*."

THAT SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR CARRIAGE PURCHASED WITH GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR THE FAMILY OF GRANT'S NOMINEE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Washington special correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "That sixteen hundred dollar carriage turns out to be one never ordered by the Department, but wholly by the family of Williams. It is upholstered with rose-colored silk, and has the family monogram on the door, and not that of the Department of Justice. Furthermore, the driver and footman are on public pay-rolls."

Scold as you will,

ladies, you can't debar the men from tobacco, but you can induce them to brush their teeth with SOZODONT, which removes the unpleasant odor of "the weed," and whitens the dental surface. dec 25-30d

A FAIR FEMALE COUNTERFEITER.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

For some time past, extending almost over the space of a couple of years, it has been known to the detectives and United States secret service police, that there existed in portions of the South and West a large and perfectly organized band of counterfeiters who were almost unparalleled in the success and daring with which they prosecuted their enterprise. Beyond the bare fact that there were numerous counterfeit notes—fifties, twenties, tens and fives—afloat, no discoveries have been made; and though occasional arrests were effected,

NO CONVICTIONS

were ever had, owing to the influence and money used to hush up all cases in which such were concerned. Last winter, however, by a successful move, detective Fitzpatrick, of the Southern secret service, effected the arrest of a woman, Mrs. Smith alias Johnson, who was taken in one of the St. Louis cemeteries with a lot of dies and tools in her possession. Through some sort of management she was taken out of the hands of that officer, and in time was placed under bonds and vanished, her bondsman never being held to account.

DURING THE PAST SUMMER

the number of counterfeit bills in this section visibly decreased, though as the fall season advanced it became apparent from the large number in circulation that desperate members of the same gang were doubtless at work in the city. Who these were became the question. Some bills came from the hands of the Italian lugger-men on the lower and upper coast, though large numbers were passed in the city. This was all the more apparent, owing to the shortness of the money market; and a large number of bills having been withdrawn, the number of spurious notes afloat attracted the more attention.

NO CLUE

could, however, be obtained until, a few days ago, a prominent Canal street merchant called at the office of the Chief of Police and stated that a counterfeit fifty dollar bill had been passed on him by a young and handsome lady, whom he described as a blonde of really great beauty. The full description having been given, detectives Pearson and Pecora undertook the case, and after carefully unwinding their clues, at daybreak this morning arrested

VIOLA DUMONT, ALIAS MARIE,

a young and beautiful brunette, charged with passing the money. She was conveyed to the office of the Chief of Police and placed in a cell for safe keeping, but was about noon to day turned over to Detective Fitzpatrick, of the United States secret service, who had aided materially in working up the case. The girl, for she is hardly more than twenty, is really strikingly beautiful, with regular Madonna features, black, sparkling eyes, and black hair. She was elegantly and tastefully dressed in the latest fashion, and when placed in her cell burst into tears.

The detectives, however, [illegible] only on lodge to evade arrest, as she has been often [illegible] and possesses

A MORE EVIL REPUTATION.

Viola Dumont, *alias* Marie, is the sister of the celebrated burglar and counterfeiter Angelo Marie, now serving a term of seven years in the Nashville Penitentiary for robbing the Captain Cuttle Chief of Police, Memphis. She, possessing [illegible] able beauty has, though often arrested, been cleared on account of [illegible] various disguises, each perfect in itself, she having many times [illegible] eluded the police. On Saturday last she was on Canal street in company [illegible] attracting a good deal of attention [illegible]

THE PRICE OF RICE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE BENGAL FAMINE.

Some of the principal operators in New York have been interviewed upon the possibility of an advance in rice under the influence of the Indian famine, and as their views are of interest to many of our readers, we print them.

The prevailing feeling among the dealers in rice is that an advance is possible if the famine in India is to be protracted. Mr. G. E. Sheldon, one of the largest operators in rice, informs a reporter that he has received no recent information as to the Bengal crop, and could not say what course the market here would take. He considered the rise of fifty cents, which had taken place in this market, as only legitimate and natural. Last year there was a large stock on hand, which was sold at unremunerative prices.—He had at that time a large stock of Patna, which he would not sell at the rate ruling then; now the stock is low, and before the new crop comes in a rise has taken place.

Mr. D. Tallmadge & Sons, Water street, believed that the effect of affairs in India would be to create a stringent market here. Mr. Chas. B. Fowler, of Wall street said: "The market is very strong at present, and we look forward to higher prices.—India is the great rice producing country, and anything affecting the market there must have a counteraction here. At the same time, however, I do not think the price can be affected in the proportion which the news from England would indicate, as the rice consumed by the natives in India is of the poorest quality, and which is not generally exported. No great rise can take place until the price of domestic rice is higher, but the Southern market is growing stiffer, and an order which we recently telegraphed to Louisiana was only partially executed."

A broker on Wall street did not share the prevailing views of higher rates, and considered the present movement in the rice market as much of a speculation. The recent rise for stock in bond, within a month, he considers as excessive, and the reports from India and England as exaggerated. The market may still go up for a little time, but as soon as the new crop begins to accumulate here, he looked forward to a break, even to a reduction on present prices. From the above it will be seen that there is much uncertainty, and if there be a rise, it can hardly be a very remarkable one. Rice, it must be observed, is not an article of prime necessity in this country, and should prices go up considerably, a very sharp reduction in consumption would take place, thus breaking the market.

A London report of the 13th says: "The tone of the market is quiet, but business which has been almost entirely on speculation, is extensive; on the spot soft grain has been in demand, and closed 3d. higher, but hard grain is unaltered. The demand for floating cargoes off coast is slow, but for distant shipments a further advance has been paid, and new season's have advanced 3d. to 6d. per cwt. The quantity now afloat for Europe is 65,000 tons, (including 33,000 tons Rangoon,) against 97,000 tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 32,000 tons. A dispatch from Rangoon to Bullock & Co., dated December 10, says: "Ngakyonk—Rice 7s. 2d.; prices likely to rise; harvest prospects good."

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Sketch of the Life and Character of Hon. Weldon N. Edwards.

Died on the 18th of December, 1873, at his residence at Poplar Mount, in Warren county, Hon. WELDON NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Mr. Edwards was born on the 25th day of January, 1798, about two miles northeast of Gaston, in the county of Northampton. His parents were poor but worthy and deserving. In early life he removed to Warren county with which his name afterwards was so honorably connected.

He was educated at the Warrenton Academy, where he was a fellow-student of Chief Justice Ruffin. No college welcomed him to its halls of learning or its classic shades. He read law with the venerable John Hall, whom he looked upon as his benefactor in early life, and to whom he was always tenderly attached. His professional studies were pursued with diligence and assiduity. He was licensed in 1810. Little is now known as to his professional standing, but he was, considering the time he had been at the bar, a well-read lawyer and an eloquent advocate, and having polite and engaging manners he obtained an encouraging share of patronage. He had brilliant prospects before him at the time he left the forum, for the more quiet pursuits of the planter, notwithstanding the strong competition with which he had to contend. Like most of the lawyers who were contemporary with him, he had a good deal of "esprit de corps," and his associations with his brethren were a delightful companionship. In after life his reminiscences of the bar, especially its "faceta," for which he had had a higher relish, were exceedingly interesting. I have often wished we had in North Carolina a Campbell to fill up a gallery of portraits from the departed members of our profession. He would find rich and inviting materials for legal biography, and models of excellence which our young men would do well to emulate, and which are well calculated to nourish in their bosoms the feelings of an honorable and elevated ambition. How fleeting is the fame of an advocate among us! His most brilliant efforts live only in the frail recollections of tradition. His greatest laurels soon fade forever.

In 1814 Mr. Edwards was elected to the House of Commons from Warren county to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William Miller, who had been advanced to the office of Governor, and was re-elected in 1815. He was probably, at the time of his death, the only surviving member of that Legislature. What an assembly was that of 1815. There were Ruffin, Murphy, Nash, Stanly, Joseph J. Daniel, Plummer, Branch, Saunders, Brown, the subject of this sketch, and many other highly respectable members. Warren county was well represented. In the Senate, Kemp Plummer, who died in 1826, and who though not now prominent in the public eye, was a man of talents and an orator; and Weldon N. Edwards and Dr. Joseph H. Wallace in the other were the Representatives of the same time in the House of Commons. Orange county, including the town of Hillsboro', was represented by Archibald D. Murphy, Chief Justice Ruffin, Judge Hall, Judge Daniel, Judge Nash, Judge Stanly, Judge Ruffin, Judge Henderson, Judge Settle, Judge Battle, Judge Graham, Judge Dick, Judge Boyden, Judge Phillips, Judge Bynum, Judge Brown, Judge Gilliam, Judge Bailey, Judge Fowle, Judge Cowper, Judge Bragg, Judge Merrimon, Judge Clark, Judge Ashe, Judge Dillard, Judge Watts, Judge Eure

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DAY, JANUARY 9, 1874

Contents.

Condition examine the accounts of

Superior Court.

Criminal Proposition.

Z. B. VANCE, Chairman.

LOCAL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held on Monday.

Present: Chairman Love, Commissioners Heide, Cowan, Wright, Worth and Sheppard.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Committee examine the accounts of

Committee on Bridges reported that they had examined the bridge over Smith's Creek, on the road from Wilmington to Smithville, and found it in good condition.

Committee on Bridges reported that they had examined the bridge over Prince's Bay, on the road from Wilmington to Smithville, and found it in good condition.

Committee on Bridges reported that they had examined the bridge over Town Creek, on the road from Wilmington to Smithville, and found it in good condition.

Committee on Bridges reported that they had examined the bridge over Rattlesnake Branch

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Superior Court in Raleigh next week.

Hendersonville to have a new newspaper.

An application will be made to the present General Assembly for an act to incorporate the "Bank of Wilson."

The Raleigh News says: Mr. John Pelham, formerly Associate Editor of the Daily Sentinel, is, we learn, now the private Secretary of Hon. W. A. Graham.

The Charlotte Observer says that Col. Rumple, of Salisbury, will be elected to fill the chair of Professor at Davidson College, vice Prof. Anderson. Prof. Richardson, resigned.

The Milton Chronicle says: We regret to hear that old man Tommy Bullock, who lived near Milton, dropped dead one day last week with heart disease, in the woods cutting wood.

The Charlotte Observer says: There is a rumor, which we catch on the wing, that Rev. L. McKinnon, of Columbus, will be called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We learn that Bishop Lyman and wife will soon become residents of Goldsboro for the winter, if not permanently. They will take quarters at the Osborne House.

It is said that Silas Burns will contest his salary as Superintendent of Public Works, and if need be sue the contends the people can collect but not his salary.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Mr. Dukes, of Webbville, undertook to blow a pistol a few days ago, for recreation, probably, of purging. He now carries his right hand in a sling. Another warning to be careful in handling fire-arms.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that seven persons were received into the Methodist Church on last Sunday night into the Good Templar Lodge at Durham. Only about a dozen persons in the village now remain who are not members, and it is thought they will join.

The Raleigh News says: Among the guests in the will of the late Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore millionaire, is one giving Mrs. Margaret Elliot, wife of Joseph Elliot of this State, a life interest in some very valuable house property in that city.

The Charlotte Observer says: To the Milton reader we wish a happy New Year. For those who have not paid, we hope that the Lord will forgive us them, and forgive them us all reading a paper for which they have not paid, and also remember to mete their other iniquities.

The Hickory Press says: A friend writes us from Boone, Watauga county, that a bonum mountain apple, in that delightful village, who from a half bushel measure and yielded 3 bushels of wheat. She is described: A brunette, five feet 2 inches longitude; her gravity 120 pounds, and can whip any editor in the State.

The Raleigh News says: Notwithstanding the unusually tight times in the Internal Revenue Collection District, we learn from all sources at the Internal Revenue office for the month of December, the amounted to $305,552 88, against $1,256, during last month. Receipts for the district reached the handsome sum of $2,000,000.

The Salisbury News says: We learn that Wilson Plaindealer says: A fire at Battleboro informs us by letter, at the residence of Mrs. Barnes, in Millbrook, in Halifax county, was burned by fire on the 21st of last month, it having been one of the finest residences in the entire county. The furniture in the house, to the amount of one thousand dollars only was saved, as was destroyed with the house and nearly all it contained. Mrs. Barnes was thrown from a buggy by Whitakers mill in that section and much injured.

The Kinston Gazette says: We learn that a young man named Ed. Loftin, of this county, seduced a young woman of Craven county, named Lizzie Hall, under promise of marriage, and successfully attempted an abortion on her by sending her certain drugs which she refused to take. Upon this being made known a warrant was issued for Brantley's arrest, and he was taken to New Berne, examined and placed in jail. We have subsequently seen him upon our streets, and learn that he was bailed out, and appear at the next term of Craven Superior Court.

The Raleigh News says: The State Agricultural Society in its wisdom announces that the premium for the largest yield of field crops would not be awarded before the 30th of December, to invite competition from the counties to that date. We learn from Mr. Tillery, Capt. R. T. Fulghum, and a large number of competitors have entered for the prizes, and at the last meeting of the Executive Committee the Awarding Committee will be appointed to examine and pass upon the affidavits now on file in the Secretary's office. We will publish the names when made.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that a man by the name of Pyles who lived in the neighborhood of Hayes' Store, is missing. He and three others, two Emory's and one Finch, were together on Christmas Day at an Englishman's store about one mile this side of Tucker's mill. Late in the afternoon as the four were leaving, under the influence of liquor, one of Emory's was seen to slap Pyles in the face. Since that time Pyles has not been seen, and the neighbors have concluded that he was murdered and his body thrown into the pond. On Tuesday they were drawing off the water, but with what success we have not heard.

The Charlotte Observer says: About 10 o'clock on Sunday night five negro men were brought to Charlotte and locked up in jail. The charge against them was that of murdering a colored man whose name has not yet transpired, near Davidson College, on Sunday afternoon. Information concerning the affair is exceedingly meagre, and about all that is known is that one of the five men killed the man we have spoken of, in a general row. The abdomen of the murdered man was cut open and his entrails ripped out. The unfortunate victim had not died up to the time the men were arrested and brought to town, but it was reported by passengers on the Statesville train yesterday morning that he died about midnight. The names of those charged with the murder are: Bill Smith, Geo. Springs, Albert Johnston, Elias Johnston and Green Smith.

A LAKE MYSTERY.

A Frozen Boy Steering a Yawl Boat.

Sunday morning two farmers and their families, who were driving to Malden to attend church, noticed, when about eight miles below, or east of the town, a ship's yawl on the lake, heading towards the beach, and about a half mile away. They could plainly make out a man in the stern-sheets steering the boat with an oar, and, although there were no vessels in sight, and the morning was so pleasant and the sea so smooth that it was supposed that the man had put out from the shore to pick up something, and but little attention was paid to the yawl. Passing the same spot on their return the men found the yawl hard on the beach, and the man sitting stiff and motionless in her stern. Leaving their wagons they discovered that the man was lifeless and frozen as hard as a stone. He sat bolt upright on the seat, the oar out behind and both hands clasping the handle, and it required hard work to wrench it from his death-grip. There was about one foot of water in the boat, but the craft did not show rough usage. The man's legs were almost covered with ice as far up as his knees, and the spray had dashed over his back and shoulders and froze there. There was no name on the boat, and the person who might put the information to Windsor yesterday could not say that anything was found on the person of the man to reveal his identity, or to show how he had been cast adrift. It is not believed that he put off from any vessel, but it is the theory of some of the marine men that he was driven from some of the islands or from some point down the shore. No one could say how long he had been afloat or when death overtook him, but he must have been dead at least three days or more. There was neither sail nor mast in the boat, and nothing in it but the one oar, showing that the poor fellow had not intended a long trip anywhere, and he must have been blown off the shore.—He had used his oar to keep before the wind, and had froze to death on his seat, where he was so firmly held by the ice that it had to be broken with a stone before he could be pulled off. For days, and perhaps weeks, the frozen man sat there with his icy fingers clinging to the ashen oar, and the gales and the waves spared him to reach the shore and receive a christian burial, while a score of hardy men who manned a staunch propeller saw her go down to a grave in the deep waters and followed after. Truly, the great lakes have their mysteries as well as the broad ocean.—Detroit *Free Press*.

Father Grimes' Christmas.

(St. Louis Republican, 26th.)

David Grimes is a rich farmer living near Osceola, Clark county, Iowa. His wife died last summer, and made a death-bed request. It was that her three daughters should be committed to the care of her sister, Mrs. Hoffman, of Chicago, for education. The father promised faithfully, and after the mother's death sent his three little girls with Aunt Hoffman to be reared and educated. Father Grimes, from time to time, remitted various goodly sums of money to Aunt Hoffman for the support of his children, and she sent back receipts for the same.

David Grimes thought it was his duty to make his children a Christmas visit, and give them some nice presents with his own hands, for he had plenty, and loved his girls. He accordingly went to Chicago, and found Mrs. Hoffman living in good style. He asked where his dear ones were, and Mrs. H. told him they were at boarding-school—she would take him to them. She took him. They drove to the school in a fine carriage. When they were ascending the broad steps to the imposing edifice, the father not cedover the entrance the sign "Home for the Friendless." He was a simple-hearted Iowa Granger, was Grimes, but the thought struck him, and he exclaimed, "What a singular name for a boarding school." He met his little girls, and the matron invited the party to the industrial school-room. He did not feel that it was all right, but did not like to be inquisitive. The visit was short, and the father looked at his children and thought a good deal. The fine carriage rolled away with Mrs. Hoffman and the meditative Grimes. He asked no questions, for he was in some awe of the Aunt Hoffman and her finery. He was an Iowa farmer and did not understand city ways, especially those of Chicago. That evening Grimes met a friend—Mr. Oscar Jones, a solid Chicagoan. He related to Jones the circumstance of having visited his children at their boarding-school. Jones naturally inquired the name of the school. Grimes innocently said, "Home for the Friendless." Then Jones was astonished, and blurted out, "Why, that is a charitable institution, and not a seminary." Imagine how the simple-hearted Grimes was overwhelmed with shame and mortification. The next day Grimes and Jones went to that boarding school and left Mrs. Hoffman at home. The two men informed Mrs. Grant, the matron, of the facts, and then she was astonished and explained as follows: The woman who brought the girls to the institution acknowledged herself to be their aunt, but said she was unable to care for them. They were poorly clad when they came, and were speedily provided with clothing, warm and decent. The matron consented to the children leaving. They were overjoyed to go with their father. They had been talking matters over among themselves, and thought there was something awkward in their position at the school. Let the eldest one of the girls speak for herself. Her language is touching.—Just as the party were leaving she said to the matron:

We thank you ever so much for your kindness to us, but we have been very unhappy here. All night long we have cried together, myself and sisters, because we thought that our father had forgotten us. We knew that he was able to support us, and when one day I realized that this was a charity home, I thought I should die. I didn't know why we were left here, and we promised each other never to say to any one that father was rich. I didn't know how rich he was, but I knew he owned a very large farm, and I had heard that each one of us children were also heirs to some property. Then we prayed to God to send father to us, and now that he has come and we are going away we want to tell him that you and this lady (pointing to Miss Bowman) have been very, very good to us. Good-bye.

There was Christmas for you! Father and daughters united after a painful separation of deceit and wrong.—Grimes and Jones and the three young girls, eyes all streaming with joy, entered the carriage and drove rapidly down the avenue, and they did not go to Mrs. Hoffman's house for their turkey.

Strange Effect of a London Fog upon Cattle.

The London correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of Wednesday, the 11th inst., the third day of the extraordinary fog that enveloped the city, mentions, among other things, the great mortality it had caused among the cattle on exhibition at the annual show of the Smithfield Club. On Monday, two days before, there was not a single case of sickness among the large number that appeared before the judges, but by Wednesday at least one third had disappeared from the stalls. The explanation of this singular fact is that the long continuation of the fog had so vitiated the air as to poison them outright. Twenty-five died in twenty-four hours, and ninety-three had to be removed during the same time. None of them, no matter how big and hardy, seemed proof against the attack of this strange enemy, which seemed to single out cows, bulls and oxen for distinction, leaving sheep and hogs unharmed—the latter not appearing at all affected.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Is He an Englishman? An Old Woman Claims the Prophet as Her Long Lost Husband.

An old woman in the county of Durham, England, eighty-one years of age, of the name of Brigham, thinks that Brigham Young is her husband, who deserted her and their children, and disappeared from England forty years ago. It appears that her husband (Brigham) was the natural son of a man named Young and a woman named Brigham; that he was adopted by a man named Allen; that after the young man's marriage he proved to be anything but a devoted husband and father; that he worked for some time in London as a cooper, under the name of Wm. Brigham, and that he left London and his wife and children to join the Mormons in America.—This man would now be in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and our inquiring correspondent evidently believes that President Brigham Young, of the Latter Day Saints of Utah, is the long lost husband of the aforesaid Mrs. Brigham.

We cannot undertake the task of assisting the interested parties in England in gathering up the evidence required to establish the supposed claims of Mrs. Brigham to the position of the first wife of the great Brigham, of Utah. The famous English traveller, Richard F. Burton, in his "City of Saints," says of the Mormon Prophet that he was born at Whittingham, Vermont, on the 1st of June, 1801, and, as Burton in his statement is relating a conversation held with the prophet himself, we conclude that he speaks by authority. We had supposed, however, that Brigham Young was a native New Yorker. Still, between the general description of the person of Young as given in our letter from England and that of Burton—allowing for the interval of thirty years—there is a resemblance, and upon one point it is remarkable. Burton speaks of a slight droop in the lid of the left eye, "which made me think that he had suffered from a paralysis," and our English letter speaks of the same peculiarity. However, many distinguished characters in all ages of the world have been claimed in different persons and by different places.—New York *Herald*.

A street-car conductor in Detroit picked up a navy revolver from the floor as several passengers were departing, the other day, and a well-dressed woman claimed it, with the remark: "That's the second time I've lost that to-day."

From the Boston Post

The Republican Court.

"Madame's carriage stops this way" A $1,000 landaulet, for which the Department of Justice holds the receipt of a Washington coachman, stands directly across the royal road to the chief-justiceship. But Mr. Williams is only maintaining the state of the Republican court in the manner recognized as proper from the President down. There are distinctions in this matter that must be kept up. If the head of a subordinate bureau has his one-horse *coupe*, with driver drawing pay as assistant stoker of the bureau furnace, one can readily see that the least a Cabinet officer can expect is his landaulet and matched pair, with coachman, footmen, and grooms entered on the Department pay-roll as messengers; while nothing less than a brevet brigadier general will answer to maintain the dignity of usher in the Presidential ante-chamber. These distinctions of rank and their accompanying gradations of privilege are not sufficiently understood outside the district. But we already hear of a "mud-dle class" in Washington, and can begin to perceive the division into patricians and plebeians, if it is supposed to know one exact schedule of precedence which regulates the cost of the establishments each is entitled to draw from the Treasury, as well as the etiquette of social recognition. A recent indication which lacks explanation is the landaulet and which a very few public exposures, and a little more economy in government pay-roll, would make a valuable addition to the new society. Perhaps rules of Washington society, after a time, would prevent any such unpleasant surprises as this recent one for Mr. Williams' turnout.

It is, of course, understood that the Attorney-General is only following out the usual custom in sending his mileage bills in to an accommodating subordinate in his department and placing his servants on the list of Government employees. It is all perfectly regular, according to the system established by this Administration. The President, indeed, has ideas of indefinite expansion in the same way. Washington is a city of which the Nation is to be "proud," and naturally must expect to pay for its pride. Over Governor Shepherd's triply gilded roofs the dashing equipages of Cabinet officers, bought with the public money, roll under the guidance of coachmen drawing salary as Government clerks. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department designs new stables for the President, and they are built and paid for out of the unexpended appropriations. The erection of mansions for members of the Cabinet is strongly urged in the message, and next year it is not impossible that the acquisition of landaulets and horses through the Department of Justice will require the addition of Cabinet stables to the President's plan. The stock-farm and the paddock may follow as adjuncts of the Executive Department, and the establishment of a mile track could not fail to find favor with the present investors in Washington real estate. With this proud prospect in view, it is gratifying to know that the high civil servants of the capital are not suffering for the luxuries of life under the proposed reduction of expenditures. In Washington the "middle class" will give fewer parties; elsewhere every one is limiting his cost of living by the practice of economy; but it would be unbecoming to give voice to plebeian grumbling at taxes which pay for the landaulets and footmen, the grooms and horses, or the prospective mansions enjoyed by the patrician rank at our Republican court.

A Pauper Becomes a Millionaire.

In the autumn of 1871 there arrived in this city a young German from the city of Recklinghausen, Westphalia, in a state of most abject poverty. He gave his name as Louis Steenkopf, and said that he had been robbed of all his clothes on boad the emigrant ship.—To aggravate his misery, he became affected with rheumatism, and wandered about the streets of New York famished and ragged. Finally a humane countryman of his took pity on him and got him admitted to the German hospital, whence poor Steenkopf was discharged shortly otterward with only a few shillings in his pocket. He was thrown upon the town again in the dead of the hard winter of 1871-72, and he was soon more miserable than ever. One day in the summer of 1872, by that time having become a filthy and disgusting beggar, he piteously begged a policeman to have him sent to the island. There he remained two months, when he suddenly received, through the German Consul, a letter with the enclosure of $300, and an urgent request to return to his German home. A few hours after the New York pauper visited a barber shop and a clothing store, and was transformed into a gentleman, and the next steamer carried him back to the Fatherland.

Upon his arrival at Recklinghausen, Steenkopf found that two of his wealthiest relatives had died suddenly, and that he, their sole relative, who, a short time before, had begged alms in the streets of New York, had, all of a sudden, become possessed of real estate and stocks valued at 1,200,000 thalers. A more singular and sudden revulsion of fortune has rarely taken place.—*Sunday Mercury*.

VIRGINIA.

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED.

INSTALLATION OF GOVERNOR KEMPER.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1—Noon.—The Legislature convened to-day at noon, nearly every member of both houses being present. The organization having previously been arranged in a caucus, the election of officers was speedily gotten through with and resulted in the re-election of all the officers of the last session, except the Sergeant-at-Arms, which office was filled by the election of J. F. Wall, of Frederick. The Senate and House then went into joint session and proceeded to canvass the returns of the recent election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with the following result:

For Governor, Jas. L. Kemper, 124,788; R. W. Hughes, 93,199, majority for Kemper, 27,239; majority for Col. E. S. Withers, for Lieutenant Governor, was 27,576.

Immediately after the conclusion of the count, the Governor elect was notified, and he proceeded to the Executive mansion where the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Fitzhugh, of the Chancery Court. Gov. Kemper then sent his inaugural message to both houses.

In referring to the circumstances arising from the recent changes of the law, that the legislature and executive are both inaugurated at the same time, he says it is not to be expected that he should transmit detailed information with recommendation. Of the government of races, he says, I do not hesitate to affirm that no encouraging and decisive has been the progress of the last four years, so clearly developed by the past are the obligations of to-day, that if we are but guided by prudence, if we go forward with courage, tempered with forbearance, and if no federal legislation shall intervene to disturb the relations between the races, we cannot fail to bring our great experiment to a successful and prosperous issue.

He then refers, in flattering terms, to the uniform system of free schools for educating both races, which challenges comparison with any similar scheme, and elsewhere he says that the recent event proves how fallacious how disastrous to its authors must be any future attempt to array the colored race, as a political combination, upon any principle of antagonism between the races, and further, that no residents, whatever their claims to eminence, ability or philanthropy, can never understand the character and circumstances our wisely limited to the wants of our colored population. Ourselves and no others are qualified to perform the tasks assigned us by Providence, which, if not restrained and thwarted by superior power, we will perform resolutely and effectually, by promoting the best interest of both the races. We intend to perform it by scrupulously respecting the newly acquired rights of the colored men. He next refers to immigration and capital as the two great material wants of Virginia, and says the highest interests of the whole country demand the speedy establishment of a lasting reconciliation and return of complete mutual confidence between the people of the different States and the people of the States of the United States. The Governor says: Virginia now occupies a position of political equality with her sister States, and the Federal Government is bound to secure to her a republican form of government, and to protect her against domestic violence. Her political equality is secured by the Constitution of the United States, and her republican form of government is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, by the act admitting Virginia into the Union, and by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the supplementary act of July 19, 1867. Her political equality and her republican form of government are thus placed under the protection of the Federal Government, and it is the duty of the President of the United States to see that they are not violated. Virginia has no desire to be released from the obligations of the Federal Government, but she has the right to demand that the Federal Government shall perform its duties to her. Virginia has the right to demand that the Federal Government shall not violate the Constitution of the United States, by refusing to her representatives their seats in Congress, or by withholding from her the representation to which she is entitled under the Constitution. Virginia has the right to demand that the Federal Government shall not violate the Constitution of the United States, by withholding from her the representation to which she is entitled under the Constitution. Virginia has the right to demand that the Federal Government shall not violate the Constitution of the United States, by withholding from her the representation to which she is entitled under the Constitution.

Excerpt Bureau of North Carolina Appointments by the Assistant Bishop.

Be Careful

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstructions of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. Dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure: Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery carefully, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I use of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful in curing it, we must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense", rational and scientific principles, by its mild, cooling and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the medicines sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. dawood.

Hottentots Gathering Buchu for Export.

The Common Council of Brooklyn pays the reporters fifty dollars a piece per annum for reporting proceedings and for the loss of cards in favour up with aldermen.

A poor Cuban editor, who stated in his paper that years and others near their death he says, had contained five hundred dollars and sent owed to the chain gang for eighteen months.

A Missouri paper thinks "what the women of this country need is not suffrage, but symmetry; not rights, but nationality; not a place in our Legislative halls, but a place to hang their stockings."

That pet Cleveland blackguard, Wendell Phillips, lectured in New York Saturday night on "Ghosts Abroad." He first thought of the head decapitated upon a pitch-fork, and advised it as third best for them. He then proceeded to overthrow the old chestnut about women being in the garret.

The owners of the elevators at Work, of which Dr. Talmage writes, want to hang out the help-adsit, and the prospect of a trade may be relieved from the circumstances that there is only the difference of $200,000 between them, $2,000,000 being the asked price and $200,000 the price offered.

The baldachino controversy, the latest encounter in the war between the Ritualists and the Protestants in the Church of England, has been decided in the Court of first instance against the Ritualists and the baldachino. The baldachino is a canopy to be placed over the communion table.

A young man who had come into possession of a large property by the death of his brother, was asked how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I'm having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, attending a Probate Court, collecting insurance and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died."

Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Hypatia," "Alton Locke," and other widely known works, and Canon of Westminster, will visit this country in January or February, in response to invitations received from Boston to San Francisco. Kingsley is considered one of the best pulpit orators of England. Whenever he preaches Westminster Abbey is crowded, and the London papers report his sermons, which is quite an unusual thing in English journalism.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor law is not so fully administered as many suppose. During the last three month one hundred and thirty thousand gallons of liquor have been seized. About five hundred dealers have been tried and convicted during the past year, and some two hundred have been sent to prison. While there are acknowledged to be three thousand places in Boston alone, where liquor is illegally sold, the number of convictions is not to appear large, however.

The latest magnificent scheme for government subsidy is a proposal to dig a line of trans-Isthmus canals. The scheme it is said is, was originated in New York, and consists of the organization which is to be laid before Congress, and which is to be composed of Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Roscoe Conkling, Thurlow Weed, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., Wm. Orton, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Jr., Levi P. Morton, Jr., Russell Sage, Jr., Jay Gould, Jr., Sidney Dillon, Jr., Wm. H. Webb, Jr., Wm. Walter Phelps, Jr., Wm. Dodge, Jr., Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. H. Aspinwall, Jr., Wm. H. Appleton, Jr., Wm. H. Macy, Jr., Wm. H. Hurlbut, Jr., Wm. H. Hunt, Jr., Wm. H. Crapo, Jr., Wm. H. Swift, Jr., Wm. H. Ogden, Jr., Wm. H. Forbes, Jr., Wm. H. Russell, Jr., Wm. H. Osborn, Jr., Wm. H. Grant, Jr., Wm. H. Ingersoll, Jr., Wm. H. Sage, Jr., Wm. H. Vanderbil